

division. Yes, sir, this is the true history of the proceedings of a legislative body that had refused to hear a subject of Great Britain, in defiance of the spirit of Englishmen, and how can we expect to be tolerated in free America? It was against such arbitrary acts that the whole nation of Great Britain was aroused as one man, and a step not abated, until the foul stain upon the records of her history was wiped clean.

For the act which we are now about to commit, then, in derogation of the rights of one of our citizens, we have no precedent, either in Great Britain or America; and let no man, who, by his vote, sanctions this act, speak in future in disparagement of that high handed measure, that has so recently taken place in another body, to the disgrace of this nation, and in derogation of the most sacred rights of the citizen. He most sincerely believed the act that the House was about to commit, was equally repugnant to the rights of the citizen, and incompatible with the spirit and genius of the constitution of our country, as that recently committed by another body. He could not perceive how any man could recognize it to himself to advocate the one, and oppose the other.

The proceedings that he had referred to, both in England and America, were in favor of the greatest latitude being given to the hearing of the prayers of petitioners without objections to hearing counsel, with but two exceptions, which occurred in the British Parliament, and which afterwards met, as he had shown, with the signal disapprobation of the English nation. As to the practice, then, of this body, the Senate, the English Parliament, and the different Legislatures of the States, the whole weight of precedents was in favor of granting counsel to the petitioner, as he had asked.

**CONCLUSION NEXT WEEK.**

**EXPUNGING RESOLUTIONS.**

On the 16th February, Col. Benton submitted the following preamble and resolution, for expunging from the journals of the Senate, Mr. Clay's unconstitutional resolution condemning the President without delay.

Whereas, on the 26th day of December, in the year 1833, the following resolution was moved in the Senate:

Resolved, That, by dismissing the late Secretary of the Treasury because he would not, contrary to his own sense of duty, remove the money of the United States in deposit with the Bank of the United States and its branches, in conformity with the President's opinion, and by appointing his successor to effect such removal, which has been done, the President has assumed the exercise of a power over the Treasury of the United States, not granted him by the constitution and laws, and dangerous to the liberties of the people.

Which proposed resolve was altered and changed by the mover thereof, on the 28th day of March, in the year 1834, so as to read as follows:

Resolved, That in taking upon himself the responsibility of removing the deposit of the public money from the Bank of the United States, the President of the United States has assumed the exercise of a power over the Treasury of the United States not granted to him by the constitution and laws, and dangerous to the liberties of the people.

Which resolve so changed and modified by the mover thereof on the same day and year last mentioned, was further altered so as to read in these words:

Resolved, That the President in the late executive proceedings in relation to the revenue, has assumed upon himself authority and power not conferred by the constitution and laws, but in derogation of both.

In which last mentioned form, the said resolve, on the same day and year last mentioned, was adopted by the Senate, and became the act and judgment of that body; and, as such, now remains upon the journal thereof.

And whereas the said resolve was irregularly, illegally, and unconstitutionally adopted by the Senate, in violation of the rights of defence which belong to every citizen, and in subversion of the fundamental principles of law and justice; because President Jackson was thereby adjudged and pronounced to be guilty of an impeachable offence, and a stigma placed upon him as a violator of his oath of office, and of the laws and constitution which he was sworn to preserve, protect, and defend, without going through the forms of an impeachment, and without allowing to him the benefit of a trial by the means of defence.

And whereas the said resolve, in all its various clauses and forms, was unfounded and erroneous in point of fact; and therefore, unjust and unrighteous, as well as irregular and unconstitutional; because the said President Jackson, neither in the act of dismissing Mr. Doane, nor in the appointment of Mr. Taney, as specified in the first form of the resolve, nor in taking upon himself the responsibility of removing the deposits, as specified in the second form of the same resolve, nor in any act which was then, or can now be specified under the various and ambiguous terms of the general condemnation contained in the third and last form of the resolve, did do or commit any act in violation or in derogation of the laws and constitution; or dangerous to the liberties of the people.

And whereas the said resolve, as adopted, was uncertain and ambiguous, containing nothing but a loose and floating charge for denigrating from the laws and constitution, and assuming unwarranted power and authority in the late executive proceedings, in relation to the public revenue, without specifying what part of the Executive proceedings, or what part of the public revenue, was intended to be referred to, or what parts of the laws and constitution were supposed to have been infringed, or in what part of the Union, or at what period of this administration these late proceed-

ings were supposed to have taken place. Thereby putting each Senator at liberty to vote in favor of the resolve upon a separate and several grounds of his own, and leaving the ground of the Senate's judgment to be guessed at by the public, and to be differently and diversely interpreted by individual Senators according to the private and particular understanding of each. Contrary to all the ends of justice, and to all the forms of legal and judicial proceeding—to the great prejudice of the accused, who could not know against what to defend himself; and to the loss of Senatorial responsibility, by shielding Senators from public accountability for making up a judgment upon grounds which the public cannot know, and which, if known, might prove to be insufficient in law, or unfounded in fact.

And whereas the specifications contained in the first and second forms of the resolve, having been objected to, in debate, and shown to be insufficient to sustain the charges they were added to support, and it being well believed that no majority could be obtained to vote for the said specifications; and the same having been actually withdrawn by the mover in the face of the whole Senate, in consequence of such objection and belief, and before any vote taken thereupon, the said specifications could not afterwards be admitted by any rule of Parliamentary practice, or by any principle of legal implication, secret intendment or mental reservation, to remain and continue a part of the written and public resolve from which they were thus withdrawn; and if they could be so admitted, they would not be sufficient to sustain the charges therein contained.

And whereas the Senate being the constitutional tribunal for the trial of the President when charged by the House of Representatives with offences against the laws and the constitution, the adoption of the said resolve before any impeachment was preferred by the House, was a breach of the privileges of the House, a violation of the constitution, a subversion of justice, a prejudication of a question which might legally come before the Senate, and a disqualification of that body to perform its constitutional duty with fairness and impartiality, if the President should thereafter be regularly impeached by the House of Representatives for the same offence.

And whereas the temperate, respectful, and argumentative defence and protest of the President against the aforesaid proceedings of the Senate, was rejected and repulsed by that body, and was voted to be a breach of its privileges, and was not permitted to be entered on its journal, or printed among its documents, while all memorials, petitions, resolves, and remonstrances against the President, however violent or unfounded, and calculated to inflame the people against him, were duly and honorably received, enthusiastically commented upon in speeches, read at the table, ordered to be printed with the long list of names attached, referred to the Finance Committee for consideration, filed away among the public archives, and now constitute a part of the public documents of the Senate, to be handed down to the latest posterity.

And whereas the said resolve was introduced, debated, and adopted at a time, and under circumstances, which had the effect of co-operating with the Bank of the United States in the periculous attempt which that institution was then making to produce a panic and pressure in the country—to destroy the confidence of the people in President Jackson—to paralyze his administration—to govern the elections—to bankrupt the State Banks—ruin their currency—fill the whole Union with terror and distress; and thereby to extort from the sufferings and alarms of the people the restoration of the deposits and the renewal of its charter.

And whereas the said resolve is of evil example and dangerous precedent, and should never have been received, debated, or adopted by the Senate, or admitted to entry upon its journal: Wherefore,

Resolved, That the said resolve be expunged from the journal; and for that purpose, that the Secretary of the Senate, at such time as the Senate may appoint, shall bring the manuscript journal of the session 1833-4, into the Senate; and, in presence of the Senate, draw black lines round the said resolve, and write across the face thereof, in strong letters, the following words:—"Expunged by order of the Senate, this—day of—in the year of our Lord, 1836."

**NEWS FROM FLORIDA.**

In the Jacksonville (Florida) Courier of the 17th Inst. there is a letter from Gen. Gaines' army, from which we make the following important and interesting extracts.

The force which went to the relief of Gen. Gaines, under the command of Gen. Clinch, consisted of four companies of mounted volunteers from Alachua county, commanded by Captains Williams, Carter, Horn, and Lieut. Dell, one company from Hamilton county, under Capt. Martin, the Richmond Blues, about seventy friendly Indians, and some regulars, in all about seven hundred men. Verbal reports state that the Indians are getting short of food.

With this force, Gen. Clinch went to the relief of Gen. Gaines. The night before his arrival, Osceola sent a negro to the camp of Gen. Gaines requesting an interview, and promising to stop killing white men if Gen. G. would stop killing Indians. This proposition was agreed to and Osceola was told to come next day with a white flag, when they would have a talk with him. The next day, in company with another chief, he came to within about one hundred yards of the Fort, waving his white flag, around three times, and sat down upon a log. Three officers from the camp went to him.

Osceola informed them that Gen. Clinch was on his way to join them with a large number of horsemen. He expressed his willingness that hostilities cease, and to give up his arms. The officers required him to sign articles of agreement, by which he bound himself to proceed immediately to Tampa Bay, and there embark for the Mississippi. Some say that Osceola objected to this mode of removing, and wished to go by land. Others that he would not promise to go at all, but wished to live on the other side of the Withlacoochee and to have that for the boundary line between them and the whites. This discussion was interrupted by the arrival of Gen. Clinch. During the course of it, Osceola inquired how they were off for provisions. They told him they had a plenty. He said he knew they had not; and if they would come over the river, he would give them two beaves and a bottle of brandy.

"As Gen. Clinch approached, the friendly Indians, discovering the hostile Indians about three hundred yards from the camp of Gen. Gaines, raised the whoop, which was immediately followed by one from the hostile Indians. The men immediately formed and fired a platoon. The Indians fled and were closely pursued. A runner then came from Gen. Gaines ordering them to stop, and informing them that Osceola was treating with them. At first those in pursuit could not be restrained, but the cry of "treaty," "treaty," soon checked them. General Clinch then formed and proceeded to camp."

The following extract of a letter, written after their arrival, contains some interesting particulars.

Head Quarters, Camp Isard, Florida, On the Withlacoochee, March 8th, at night.

"We arrived at this post on the evening of the 6th, and found Gen. Gaines' army in a state of starvation; eating horses, dogs, &c. Less than a gill of corn was issued for a day's rations. We brought but a small quantity of provisions with us, and I believe there are but few men in camp who are not hungry at this time. We found plenty fresh Indian signs two miles above this on the river, and some of us wanted to pursue it, but the General directed otherwise. When we came in sight of the camp, the spy guard reported Indians (500) in battle array. The war whoop commenced, and all who heard it expected, and I believe, were prepared, ready, and willing for it. I was at the head of Capt. Martin and Carter's companies, the left flank, when we discovered a considerable body of Indians on our left. We crossed up a little, faced to the left and gave them a fire—two only returned it (and one of the balls struck near me); they instantly fled into the hammock; it said we killed one and wounded two; to day the spot has been visited, and a considerable quantity of hides, some rice, &c. were found, so I guess they left in a hurry. They have had Gen. Gaines completely surrounded for several days previous to our arrival; they had fought him all the day before without much execution on either side.

Fearing the attack of Gen. Clinch, the officers in conversation with Osceola advised him to retire into the hammock while they went to the camp.

On reaching the camp, Gen. Clinch found its inmates in great distress. They were literally in a state of starvation. They had killed and eaten several horses and dogs. One soldier having stolen a dog and killed it, sold one of the quarters for five dollars. For this act of stealing, killing, or selling, or all together, he received a severe flogging. One man gave six dollars for a piece of horse's entrails about a foot long. Five dollars were given for a biscuit, and the same for a quart of corn. We forbore to mention many other acts, showing what hunger will compel one to do, which are related of these patriotic men, thus surrounded and suffering in a savage wilderness. Yet there was perfect subordination, and every man was prompt in the discharge of his duty. The Alachua volunteers cheerfully distributed their biscuits and corn, reserving none for themselves. It was affeering to witness the greediness and thankfulness with which they received a whole or a half biscuit from their deliverers.

On the evening of the day on which their interview was interrupted by the arrival of Gen. Clinch, Osceola sent word to Gen. Gaines, that if he would send away the horsemen, (Alachua militia,) they would come and surrender their arms. We know not whether from suspicion or otherwise, the horsemen were not sent away. After waiting three days to hear more of Osceola, and not having provisions to remain longer, Gen. Gaines returned to Fort Drane, at which place Osceola was to have met him, Monday or Tuesday last. After reaching this Fort, he transferred the command to General Clinch, and left for New Orleans by the way of Tallahassee. During some of the engagements, he received a wound; the ball, passing through his hip, knocked out two of his teeth, but his force being nearly spent, it did him no further injury.

This movement of Osceola, in requesting an interview, when Gen. Gaines had been entirely surrounded by his followers for several days, is inexplicable, and seems to have taken all by surprise. Whether it was an artifice devised on learning of the approach of a reinforcement, to give time to make a safe retreat; or a stratagem, by which, after introducing five hundred Indians within the breastwork, under the pretence of surrendering their arms, he intended to make an attack with his main force, and, taking advantage of the confusion, to massacre the whole, before Gen. Clinch could render them any assistance, as he says, he is really tired of murdering white men, Gen. Clinch's arrival soon or then was anticipated, preventing his from determining, and time alone can now decide.

To the manner in which Gen. Gaines has conducted his part of the campaign, much credit is due. His alacrity in bringing to the theatre of action so large a force, his march from Tampa Bay, and the trial of the unfortunate Major Dade, and his companions, entitle him to the gratitude

of the citizens of Florida, at whose city of distress he so promptly came, and of the afflicted relatives and friends of the unfortunate men whose bodies were thrown over the plain, and upon which the vultures were batten.

**FOREIGN.**

**FROM EUROPE.**

By the brig Isaac Clason, from Rochelle in France, and the ship Virginian from Liverpool, both arrived at New York the N. Y. Times has received Liverpool and Paris papers to the 13th Feb.

The most important intelligence is the resignation of the entire French Ministry, which took place on the 6th Feb. It was caused by their defeat in the Chambers on a question arising during the discussion of the motion for reducing the Five Per Cent Stock. The discussion commenced on the 4th, was resumed the next day; and the ministers, strongly resisting the proposition, moved an adjournment. The Chambers then divided, when the numbers were—for the adjournment 192, against it 194, majority 2, on which the Ministers placed their resignations in the hands of the King, which were accepted. On the next day, the Chamber repeated its vote, in favor of discussing the measure of reduction, no longer by a bare majority of two, but by one of forty or fifty. Mr. Dupin was summoned immediately after to the Palace, with a view to the formation of a new ministry. Other accounts state that the King first endeavored to procure the assistance of M. Humann to form a cabinet, as he was the ostensible source of dissolution; but after many excuses he positively declined.

Messrs. Dupin, Passy, and Sauzet, were sent for on the 9th by the King, and had a long conference with him.

Count Montalivet, who had on the 11th been charged by the King to confer on the subject of a new cabinet, seemed disposed to have no participation in the matter. He did not feel inclined to come in with any ministry of which M. Dupin should make a part.

Most of the members of Peers also refused to associate with a cabinet in which M. Dupin, Passy, and Sauzet, were to be the principal ingredients.

On the 12th of February the three gentlemen above named, formally announced to the King their utter inability to form a new cabinet, but nevertheless their willingness to accept of any position in such cabinet which he might assign to them.

Up to the 13th, no ministry had been formed, the duties of the several offices being *ad interim* discharged by their late incumbents.

The following list of persons who would probably enter into the Cabinet seems to have given general satisfaction, and produced a slight advance at the Bourse, Feb. 12th:

M. Thiers, Foreign Affairs. Montalivet, Interior. Dupin, Justice. Duchatel, Finances. Sauzet, Public Instruction. Passy, Commerce. Mazon, War. Durrieux, Marine.

Guizot is spoken of as President of the Chamber of Deputies—the Duke of Broglie as Ambassador to London, in place of Sebastiani, who would go to Naples—M. Persil to be a Peer and *Procureur general* of that body.

It is said if Passy is a minister Algiers will be abandoned.

Intelligence of the President's Special Message, consequent on the return of Mr. Barton, recommending the exclusion of French vessels from our ports, was received in Paris on the 10th, having been communicated by the French Minister in London by telegraph.

The News excited much attention, which however soon yielded to the reflection, that all further dispute would be surely prevented by the avowal of France, that she was satisfied with the Annual Message, and would pay the five millions. It was explained by the journals that this avowal could not have reached Washington when the Message appeared. The stocks, which had slightly given way recovered quickly.

The trial of Fieschi and his fellow prisoners was still in progress. The general impression was that Fieschi, Pepin and Morey, would be found guilty and condemned to death; that Boireau would be let off with some minor punishment, and that Bescher would be acquitted. Admiral Mackau had not yet sailed from Brest.

The intelligence of chief importance from England, was the triumph of ministers over the opposition; defeating the amendment to the address in answer to the King's Speech, by a majority of forty-one.

In Spain, the Cortes have been dissolved by M. Mendizabel, who was outvoted in one of the clauses of the Electoral Bill by a majority of 70 to 63. It is expected that he will gain a considerable addition of strength by the new elections, and is at present engaged afresh in organizing the ministry. The usual contradictory statements prevail with respect to the state of the contest in the northern provinces.

**Arkansas.**—It is said that a portion of the inhabitants of Arkansas are taking measures to separate themselves from the Territory, and of the United States, and to unite themselves with Texas. If it be so, the persons who have engaged in this measure, have pursued a rash, hasty and ill-advised course, and they will live to repent it.

**N. Y. Times.**

**Iron Safe.**—We are pleased to learn from the New York Commercial, that the account books and valuable papers belonging to the "Methodist Book Concern," recently destroyed by fire in that city, were dug out of the ruins, safe, unharmed by the fire. It was feared that all these had perished with the other property in its extensive building; but fortunately the iron safe was in this case available.

**Value of North Carolina.**

**FRANKLIN COUNTY.**

In pursuance of previous notice, a large and respectable meeting of the people of Franklin County, was held in the Court House, in the town of Salisbury, on Friday the 15th March, for the purpose of appointing delegates from this county to meet and confer with a convention of delegates from the counties forming this electoral district, at Simms' in Nash county, on the 7th May next. When, on motion made, Wm. P. Williams, Esq. was called to the chair, and Capt. Edward T. Fowlkes was appointed Secretary. The chairman gave a condensed and very satisfactory explanation of the object of the meeting; and at the instance of Col. Joseph J. Maclin, a committee of five persons was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the object of the meeting. Whereupon, the chair read out the names of Messrs. Jno. D. Hawkins, Archibald H. Davis, Joseph J. Maclin, Jones Cook, and Allen Perry, to compose said committee; who, after retiring a short time, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we approve and will support the nomination of Martin Van Buren as President, and Richard M. Johnson as Vice President of the United States, as submitted by the national convention assembled at Baltimore in May last; and that we recommend the support of said nominations to the people at large, and particularly to our fellow-citizens of the county of Franklin.

Resolved, That Dr. Thomas Davis, Gideon Glenn, Joseph J. Maclin, William P. Williams, and Dr. Saml R. Haywood, be appointed delegates to meet at Simms' in Nash county, on the 7th of May next, to confer with the delegates from Halifax, Warren, and Nash, to select a suitable person as a candidate for elector for this district.

Resolved, further, That inasmuch as we have confidence in the Republican principles, integrity and abilities of Richard D. Spaight, the present Governor of North Carolina, we recommend him to the citizens of this county to be voted for as Governor at the next election.

Resolved, That in the event of any one of the delegates not being able to attend, he may name some suitable person to act in his place, or a majority of delegates may fill all vacancies.

On motion of Col. Maclin, the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the Chairman and Secretary, for the important and dignified manner in which the meeting was conducted. And farther, it is

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and forwarded to the Editor of the North Carolina Standard for publication in his paper; and that all other Editors friendly to the cause, be likewise requested to publish it.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

WILLIAM P. WILLIAMS, Chairman.  
EDWARD T. FOWLKES, Secretary.

**FOR THE STANDARD.**

**GRANVILLE COUNTY.**

At a respectable meeting of the people on the south side of Tar river, held at Wilton, on Saturday, the 12th of March, agreeably to previous notice—Wyatt Cannaday, Esq. was appointed Chairman, and Mr. Nathaniel E. Cannaday, and William E. Wyche, were appointed Secretaries. The meeting was addressed by Elijah Hester and Thomas V. Cooke, Esqrs; and the following resolutions, offered by the former, were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the right peaceably to assemble together and consult for the common good, is one secured to us by the Constitution; and whereas, the people themselves, or by their representatives have the right to elect all their public officers; And we a portion of the citizens of Granville, having met to make arrangements for the election of the two highest offices of our Government, (that election being highly important at all times, but particularly so at this time of high political excitement) feel it to be our indispensable duty to select from our distinguished politicians, for the offices of President and Vice President, the most competent, honest and faithful, whose political life shall prove beyond demonstration that they are Republicans from predilection.

Resolved, therefore, That this meeting nominate and appoint two or more delegates to meet the delegates from the counties composing this Electoral District at Roxborough, Person county, on Tuesday of March Court; and that said meeting select a candidate for Elector, who will pledge himself to support Martin Van Buren for President, and R. M. Johnson for Vice President.

Whereupon, Wyatt Cannaday, Esq. and Elkanah Lyon were appointed.

Resolved, further, That we approve of the plan of a General Convention for the nomination of candidates for these important offices.

And whereas, under the amended constitution, the election of Governor devolves on the people; we therefore recommend to the Republicans of Granville, to be supported at the next Election, his Excellency R. D. Spaight, whose whole political life has accorded with the principles of the Republican party.

Resolved, that the foregoing be signed by the Chairman and Secretaries; and forwarded to the Editor of the North Carolina Standard.

W. CANNADAY, Chairman.  
N. E. CANNADAY, Secretary.  
WM. E. WYCHE, Secretary.

**NEW HANOVER COUNTY.**

At a very large and respectable meeting of the citizens of New Hanover county, friendly to the election of Martin Van Buren as President, and Richard M. Johnson as Vice President, held in the town of Wilmington on Tuesday the 15th inst. Christopher Dudley, Esq. being called to the chair, and Charles Montague, and John S. James, appointed as Secys. The object of the meeting being made known by the chair, in a short and forcible address, the following persons were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the views and feelings of the meeting—Owen Holmes, L. H. Marsteller, and William S. Ashe Esqrs. The Committee retired and in a short time presented to the meeting the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas we entertain entire confidence in the present administration of our Federal Government, and earnestly desire that the principles which have governed the operations thereof should be maintained; and believing that the nominees of the Democratic Republican Convention, which met in Baltimore in May last, will perpetuate

these principles and preserve unimpaired the admirable institutions under which we live and prosper; therefore,

Resolved, That we will support Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson as candidates for President and Vice President; and that the purpose of sustaining them we will unite with our republican friends in this Electoral District, by choosing delegates to meet such as may be sent by them, at this place, on Tuesday of our ensuing Superior Court, for the purpose of selecting a suitable candidate as an elector for this District, who will support the foregoing nominations.

Resolved, That James T. Miller, Evan Larkin, G. H. McMillan, James Kerr, and Charles Montague, Esqrs. constitute the said delegation.

Resolved, That the accusation preferred against Martin Van Buren and his supporters of being abolitionists, is false and unfounded.

Resolved, That having the utmost confidence in the integrity, patriotism, and independence of his Excellency Richard D. Spaight, as well as in his devotion to those principles which form the key stone of the republican party, and also in the hearty support always given by him to our venerable President Andrew Jackson, we take pleasure in yielding to him our cordial support and respectfully recommend him to our fellow citizens as a suitable candidate for their suffrages at the ensuing election for Governor.

Resolved, That a committee of Vigilance be appointed, in each captain's District throughout the county.

[We are obliged to omit the committee for want of room.]

On motion of Owen Holmes, esq.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretaries, and published in the Fayetteville Journal, Raleigh Standard, and all other republican papers in the state.

C. DUDLEY, Chairman.  
JOHN S. JAMES, Secretaries.

**ORANGE COUNTY.**

Agreeably to previous notice, a large and respectable meeting of the people of Orange county friendly to the election of the Hon. Martin Van Buren as President, and Col. R. M. Johnson of Kentucky as Vice President, was held in the Court House at Hillsborough, on Tuesday the 15th inst.

On motion of Benjamin Hurdle, esq. Col. John Stockard was appointed chairman, who accordingly took the chair and briefly explained the object of the meeting.

On motion, Mr. Charles C. Smith and Benjamin Hurdle, esq. were appointed secretaries.

The following resolutions were submitted to the meeting by James M. Williamson, esq., accompanied with a short address on the propriety of their adoption.

Resolved, That we cheerfully co-operate with our political friends in different parts of the state in the efforts which they are making to ensure the success of the democratic republicanism for President and Vice President of the United States.

Resolved, That we have undiminished confidence in the patriotism, integrity, and sound political principles of General Jackson; that he has administered the government according to the true spirit of the constitution; and that like labors have been crowned with results the most precious for the permanency of our Union and the glory and greatness of our common country.

Resolved, That we regard Martin Van Buren of New York as a man of the highest grade of talents, a profound statesman, a sound politician, and a devoted patriot, who is eminently qualified to discharge the duties of President of the United States, and pledged to carry out the same principles upon which the government has been administered since the election of General Jackson, and that we will cordially support his nomination to that high office.

Resolved, That we will support Richard M. Johnson for Vice President of the United States.

Resolved, That our government is founded in a spirit of harmony and compromise, and that we deprecate every attempt to excite and exasperate the sectional jealousies and prejudices of the South against the North in choosing an individual to preside over the destinies of this nation; and that to adopt and act upon the principle that we are not to vote for a man because he is not one of us, but because he happens to be born north of Mason's and Dixon's line, is a jealous, illiberal and selfish spirit; that which would be treating our brethren at the north not as citizens and friends but as aliens and enemies, and giving them distinctly to understand that our feelings are ripe for a division of the Union.

Resolved, That it is with pain and mortification that we behold the manner in which Hugh H. White has suffered himself to become the dupe and instrument of men whose political principles are directly opposed to those which he has always professed to advocate.

Resolved, That Richard Dobbs Spaight, from his experience in public life, from his ability as a statesman, and from his unwavering devotion to the Republican principles to which he has always been attached, presents the strongest claim for the support of the friends of the present administration for the office of Governor of this state; and that we will endeavor to promote his election.

The resolutions having been read, were unanimously adopted by the meeting.

Mr. Williamson then again addressed the meeting, and was followed by Nathaniel J. Fawcett, esq.

The following resolution was then submitted to the meeting by the chairman, which was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we deprecate the attempt to identify the name of the Hon. Martin Van Buren with the abolitionists of the north; that we view the charge not only false, and unfounded, but intended to have effect in the next Presidential election, and be used as an instrument to prostrate the Republican principles now held so dear by the American people, sound and democratic as they are; we see with surprise the most furious arts of satanism concentrated and applied to promote their overthrow; and still Republican principles live, and we hope will survive the funeral of those who have plotted their destruction, and transmit to posterity the record of their shame.

On motion of Gen. Joseph Allison, it was Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretaries, and published in the Hillsborough Reporter, North Carolina Standard, and Milton Spectator.

On motion the meeting then adjourned.

JOHN STOCKARD, Chairman.  
CHARLES C. SMITH, Secretaries.

In accordance with one of the resolutions passed at the meeting, the following persons have been appointed by the chairman, as delegates to the District Convention, to nominate a candidate for Elector for this Electoral District, who will support the nomination made by the meeting: Gen. Joseph Allison, Mr. Allen Parks, William S. Pratt, esq. Henry Fagelman, esq. and John Fawcett, esq.

**RICHMOND, VA. MARCH 23.**

The scene closed.—Both houses of the Legislature adjourned yesterday at 5 o'clock, having passed two hundred and eighty three acts. The session lasted one hundred and nine days.

Compiler.